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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911.

BYRNES AFTER WICKERSHAM.

We do not suppose that Attorney-General Wickersham will pay the least attention to the resolution introduced by Congressman Byrnes, of Tennessee, directing him to proceed at once against the officers of the American Tobacco Company under the criminal section of the anti-trust law, even if the resolution shall pass the two Houses of Congress. When the Attorney-General was asked for information as to what steps he would take about the further prosecution of the tobacco case, he replied that he did not believe it "compatible with the public interest" to make public the plans of the Department of Justice. That ought to have been enough to have satisfied even so enthusiastic a public servant as the gentleman from Tennessee.

It looks to us as if the Tennesseean were exceeding all propriety in this matter. It would be a queer sort of Department of Justice, indeed, that would give in detail any plans that it might have made touching the prosecution of any matters entrusted to it. If Wickersham shall fail to do his whole duty in any of the matters with which he is officially charged, it will be competent for the Congress to undertake his impeachment by such methods as have been prescribed in the statutes.

There would be as much propriety in the Congress adopting a resolution requiring grand juries engaged in the Federal Courts to give that body information as to the proceedings before these inquests as there is in Congress demanding that the Attorney-General do this, that or the other thing in the administration of his office, which, in his opinion, he cannot do without injury to the public interest and should not attempt to do except by the orderly processes of the law.

A LITERARY CENTRE.

Richmond is the object of high praise in an article in the Birmingham Age-Herald, written by Dr. W. E. Evans, and having for its main purpose criticism of Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher's latest book. Dr. Evans says:

"The City of Richmond is famous for many things. It is renowned for its long list of brave men who proved their valor on many a hard fought field; for its statesmen of lofty ability who successfully crossed lances with the foremost men of the country upon the nation's forum; for its many ancient buildings whose associations connect the living present with a mighty past; for its monuments, its statues, its parks and its cemeteries, in the latter of which lies the dust of Presidents, generals, well-known ecclesiastics, poets and singers of world-wide celebrity of other generations.

"Within the past few years Richmond has added another element to her fame. Her glory is not of the past, simply. She has become a centre of literature, and the source of a splendid literary output. The culture of Richmond's women has long been the admiration of visitors, many of whom have come from the lands beyond the sea. It is only of recent years, however, that Richmond's women have given their thought to the world in the form of books. This they are now doing with most gratifying results and to the pride of the people of the old capital."

Dr. Evans's estimate that this is becoming a literary centre again is true. It was such for a long period before the War Between the States, but the events that followed in the train of the invader prevented an early re-establishment of Richmond's eminence in letters. A catalogue of the books and pamphlets of permanent value that have been written in Richmond in the last one hundred years would prove of astonishing dimensions and would indicate the high position which this city takes in American literature and in American scholarship. Of late the number of successful novels and of remarkable historical volumes that have come out of Richmond has emphasized the fact that this is, indeed, a literary centre, the only Southern centre, in fact, and one of the most famous in the nation.

That simple human device by which the writers of Concord and Boston used to elevate their communities to literary distinction has never been employed in the South. A certain disposition to flatter one another, even when merit is absent, has marked the New England literary centres. Really valueless books and lectures are given wide notice, and men and women who at best but paraphrase the wisdom and the facts and the forms of the ancients are looked up to as distinguished litterateurs. There has always seemed to be a tacit agreement among quasi-literary folk in New England to flatter each other and advertise each other, and in this way advertisement has made some negligible men and women famous. This has given rise to a sectional literary conceit which is best evidenced by the fact that Barrett Wendell, in whose person many Boston folk believe is centred all the culture and erudition of the time, in his book on American Literature practically omits the South from consideration, and refers to many minor Northern writers who should not thus suffer resurrection from a well-deserved oblivion.

The text-books on literature that are used in thousands of Southern schools are written at the North with the Wendell point of view, and, consequently, many of us have come to believe that Southern writers, past and present, have amounted to naught. Only lately Thomas Nelson Page rendered American letters a service by bringing to light and editing the writings of Dr George W. Bagby, a Virginian author, who in his delineation of the life and mind of a people must stand at the side of, if not in front of, Lowell.

Appreciation of the South's really great contribution to American letters is needed in the South. It is well to know the authors of other sections; but we should not neglect our own writers whose worth has been realized too often abroad while undiscerned at home.

THE VANDALS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

It has turned out, fortunately, that Ezekiel's great statue of Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia, which was defaced last week by vandal hands, was in no way injured The material used by the criminals was not paint, as since discovered, but simply colored chalk dissolved in water and poured over the statue, disfiguring, but not permanently injuring it. The act was so out of keeping with the good reputation of the splendid student body at the University that the public was shocked by the occurrence, for, whatever may be said about the faults of the students of the great Institution at Charlottesville, they had never previously been known to engage in vulgar acts of this kind. It was wholly natural, therefore, and most gratifying that the defacement of the Jefferson statue should have been condemned in the most severe terms by every student of the University. Their temper upon the subject is set forth in "College Topics," the voice of the University, as follows:

The parties responsible for the smearing of the Jefferson statue with paint last Saturday night must have been considerably taken back the next morning when the attitude of the community failed to develop into the expected applause of very far-fetched humor. The fact is that the students of the University, equally with the more staid and permanent residents, have no sympathy for such ill-conceived pranks, and that if the perpetrator of the outrage be caught, he will be visited with summary justice. If the destructive genius with the chrome tints, has been even an ordinary listener, he has heard the choicest characterization of his practical joke on all sides. If he is a student, the other seven hundred and twenty-four unite in hoping he will have a more or less pleasant time at some other institution next year.

As between the vicious practical jokers of the University and its beautiful statuary, all of us will take the latter every time, and it appears that the two cannot remain together. The Ezekiel statue of Jefferson was one of the greatest triumphs of the famous sculptor, and the bronze cast of the University's founder, together with the marble base, cost $30,000. The coloring matter was removed the next day at some expense, and at the cost of a great deal of trouble, and it was due to no foresight of the vandal (or vandals) that the statue was not ruined. College students have a keen sense of humor, but it is to their credit that they will not tolerate such an action as that of Saturday night.

We do not believe that there is an American university in which the students are better behaved than they are at the University of Virginia, and we rejoice that the young gentlemen at Charlottesville have spoken their indignation so plainly in regard to this wholly abnormal demonstration, so foreign to the University and so out of keeping with the good reputation its students have won for manly conduct. Who the vandals were we do not know, but we are sure that they did not represent the student body at the University.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL EVANS.

Governor-Elect Hoke Smith made a very good start when he appointed to the office of Adjutant-General of Georgia that gallant Confederate, General Clement A. Evans. In the War Between the States the new adjutant-general wore the bright star of a brigadier, distinguishing himself upon many crimson fields of fame. In many ways he has served his native State, and his appointment is hailed with delight by the people of Georgia. A few years ago General Evans was at the head of the United Confederate Veterans, and he is known and respected throughout the South. He is a trifle gray, but he still stands erect, a fine figure of a man, every inch a soldier and a leader of men.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

The placing of the University of Virginia upon the list of accepted institutions by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is an interesting educational event which deserves the thoughtful attention of people interested in education in this State and in the South. The indorsement by this Foundation of an American University, while it carries with it a generous financial provision for the old age of great teachers who have spent their lives in the service of men without thought of money, is of very profound educational significance. No University that has not a consistent and logical relation to the system of secondary schools and to the whole educational system maintained by the State can be placed upon this Foundation.

It should be gratifying to the friends of the University of Virginia to read the statement made by the President of the Foundation, that the Foundation has been influenced not only by the scholarly work of the University in the past and the eminence of its faculty, but also by the advance which the University has made in the last five years in the adoption and enforcement of higher standards of admission to work, but particularly by the work which has been done by the University in the development of the secondary schools of the State.

The action of the Foundation, too, is a great compliment to the integrity of the administration of the institution. No institution that claims that it does things, but fails to do them, can find a place upon this Foundation. It is perhaps not extravagant to say that the attendance of many institutions of the country called colleges has been swollen in the past by taking students from the high schools and calling them college students. It is, therefore, an educational event of real importance to find our own University in so fine and helpful a relation to the secondary school system, that it is recognized by this Foundation in this way, being the only institution in the South, except the University of Missouri and Tulane University, Louisiana, which is so recognized. Indeed, there are only six State Universities in America on the Foundation.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

There is a cloud in the municipal sky—not quite so large yet as a prophet's hand, but the indications are that it will increase until it shall overshadow the heavens of the entire community. Not very much has been said about it, but there is a good deal of quiet talk about it, and has been for some time among those who are interested in the affairs of this town, and who have come to the conclusion that so great a business community as Richmond should be managed by the most approved business methods, and that the commission form of government would doubtless fit the conditions here.

There appears to be a general movement in Southern communities for this form of municipal administration. Galveston and Houston could not be induced to go back to the old style of doing things. Birmingham is saving thousands of dollars by the Commission Government undertaken there only a few months ago. Mobile has declared for the same method of business management. Columbia, South Carolina, is making progress under the commission form of government. In the Northwest many of the most prosperous and progressive towns have been greatly promoted by this form of municipal control, and the time is coming when Richmond will adopt the commission form of government, and regret that it was not the pioneer in this movement. Coming now, however, after so much experience has been accumulated by other communities, it will be practicable for Richmond to avoid whatever mistakes may have been made in the early stages of commission government elsewhere and build up here a model for all the other enterprising communities in the land.

SHOULD INVESTIGATE MORGAN.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the Lord Ronald Gower Collection of Marie Antoinette relics. Among the treasures in this great Collection is a beautifully decorated fan, an alabaster bust of the Royal lady and a lock of her hair set in crystal.

It would now be in order for some guardian of the morals of our American people to introduce a resolution in Congress directing some special committee or other to inquire why Mr. Morgan bought this Collection, what he is going to do with it, where and how he got the money to pay for it, and why any man in Free America, any patriotic citizen, should wish or dare to load himself with the "relics" of any Queen that ever sat on a throne in effete Europe.

It might be well, in fact, to extend the inquiry so as to find out what Mr. Morgan meant by securing possession of all the other Collections of artistic and historical and literary trumpery he has acquired at times, and with which he has filled his galleries in New York and London and other places. Why should he spend his money for such things, for old out-of-date Bibles and "sich like" and for pictures, when we print better looking Bibles on our presses, and every Sunday and all through the week flood the country with artistic creations that are often done in three colors?

PAID FOR DOING NOTHING.

When a man gets $1.75 or $2 the day he has to work for it. If he is not on the job, he is docked for the time he misses. If his wife at home is sick, he is docked just the same if he is absent from his work. If there is "important business" which keeps him from working, he is still docked. That is business.

Why not apply this principle to members of the Legislature? Why not do it in Virginia? It may be all right not to dock the legislator when he is sick, or called away by some extreme emergency, but it is not right to pay him when he is away from his seat day after day upon personal and private business and not the State's business. A legislator has no right to money which he does not earn. There have been conspicuous examples of disregard of public duty in the past by legislators, who for personal gain have absented themselves almost continuously from the Capitol. In the last Assembly there was a legislator who absented himself for days at a time in the interest of his candidacy for a certain political position. Even the most progressive of the reformers was away for several days on private business.

Business principles, however, have never been applied to Legislatures and it is unlikely that such will be the case for many a year to come.

THE SWORD OF SEITZ.

We have known for a long time that Don C. Seitz was a very accomplished man; that he knew how to "run a newspaper"; that he could say more in few words than anybody else; that austere and unresponsive as he appeared to be, he could be, in fact, and when he tried, a most agreeable companion; but we never knew until the last number of Harper's Weekly came to hand that he could write poetry. He can do it, however, and do it just a little bit better than most of the rhymesters of the present day and generation. In testimonium cujus rei we point with pride to the following from "The Japan Magazine," of Tokyo:

The Sword of Kanemoto.
By Don C. Seitz.

Slender sword with shark-skin hilt,
Scabbard decked in lacquered gilt,
Forged of steel in the long ago
By the master-smith Kanemoto.

Five hundred years has it held its edge,
Guarding with honor every pledge,
Loved by its owners, kept with care,
Treasured like a jewel rare.

Clean in the blade as the soul of him
Who bore it first in the ages dim;
Unfit to live unless fit to die,
This the code of the Samurai.

Gift to a friend in friendly trust,
Never to let it grime with rust,
Or to turn its blade against the hand
Who gave it, or 'gainst his noble land!

It gleams like a ray from the distant stars,
A flashing flame from the planet Mars,
True to all friends and strong to the foe,
Honorable Sword of Kanemoto!

We do not know who Kanemoto was; but with a sword like that he must have counted for a good deal among the devoted people of the sunrise kingdom, the land of the Geishas and of cherry blossoms, the land which has become famous because of the glory of its arms and the loyalty of its people. We are delighted that the "honorable sword of Kanemoto" has been entrusted to so gallant a knight as the mainspring in the journalistic house of Pulitzer, who holds to the code of the Samurai, "unfit to live unless fit to die."

BEAUTIFUL, BREEZY AND BRIGHT.

Richmond is the literary headquarters of the South. It is as natural for the bright people of this town to write books, and books that are worth reading and worth keeping, as it is for the fashionables of wildcat towns like Houston, Texas, to play poker, or Seven-Up, or 4-11-44. Here we not only write books, but we write poetry in which "every little movement has a meaning of its own." Recently there has been much talk in other towns about "slogans," and in Richmond there has been some inquiry for a word or two that would catch the eye. Yesterday one of the readers of this always interesting page dropped into poetry as follows:

Richmond—beautiful, breezy and bright,
Progressive and happy and strong—
Is always "terse," "catchy" and right;
And, of course, her good people live long.

Here we have something that is really worth while. It could be set to music, and, played by the fine band of the Blues, it would soon become the song of the community, the song in every heart and upon all lips.

PROTECTING THE FISH.

Commenting upon the demand of Mayor Richardson, of Richmond, that the law requiring fish ladders over the dams across the James River be enforced, the Charlotte Observer expresses the wish that "Uncle Sam would make the people in South Carolina govern themselves properly in this matter and also as to stream-wide nets. It is long," says the Observer, "since a single shad or other fish which once visited the upper Catawba and Yadkin Rivers in season has been seen anywhere near."

Time was when the people in the upper Carolinas feasted on fish every year, caught fresh from the rivers and streams in that part of the country; but now they must be satisfied with canned salmon from the Pacific Coast or fresh fish, as fresh as they can be after transportation for hundreds of miles from the towns on the Atlantic border, so utterly indifferent are the fisher-folk on the lower reaches of the rivers to the welfare of their neighbors higher up.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES.

In Chicago a pastor of a West Side Baptist church has resigned. He says that he cannot marry on an income of $1,200 the year, and he fixes $2,000 the year as the minimum he must earn, either in the pulpit or elsewhere.

The Rev. Mr. Bostick, the minister in question, points out the need of dressing well and of living according to a standard set by public opinion as a minister. It is true that $1,200 is not adequate for a man who must maintain a home, buy books, give freely in response to the many calls made upon him, and make provision against death or old age under conditions of city life.

A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau a few months ago shows that the average minister's salary, in the largest twelve cities of the country, is about $2,000. A few large city churches pay $12,000 to $15,000. These rewards are few, and there are more than 165,000 ministers in the country. The Chicago Record-Herald is authority for the statement that in the South Baptist preachers average only $884. This income is small compared with that of lawyers, physicians and other professional men.

Ministers have not gone into the clerical profession for the money they can get out of it. If they had done so with that motive, the exodus from the pulpit would have already been such as to practically destroy the ranks of the clergy. Their self-sacrifice, their preference for the rewards that are eternal and not temporal, their devotion to service, keep them in the highest of callings, despite the fact that they are fearfully underpaid. No wonder the prospect is not alluring to the college graduate or other young man who would like to enter the service of the church.

The Rev. Mr. Bostick suggests that consolidation of churches would do much toward bettering conditions. It would. By consolidation, the congregations would have better preachers, and the preachers would get a fair and decent wage. Often a large congregation is split by some really minor and transitory difference and the result is that there are two churches where there is need for but one. In the country districts, consolidation of schools has brought about better and more effective schools. Why would not the same principle apply to churches?

"ROANOKE."

"A magazine about an efficient city" is the description of a monthly published by the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce, under direction of Secretary W. L. Shafer. The name of the city is the name of the magazine. The first number attractively presents many of the advantages of the Acorn City. President Michael, of the Chamber of Commerce, speaks in a leading article of the movement for a greater Roanoke. D. P. Sites, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Chamber, discusses the need of a public library and the method of securing it. Technical training in the public schools is the subject of a most readable and helpful article by Superintendent Harris Hart, of the Roanoke Public Schools. There are many other interesting articles and items bearing on the commercial, economic and social advantages of Roanoke. Many illustrations and effective advertisements of Roanoke concerns add to the attractiveness of the magazine. "Roanoke" is a most progressive venture, one which will prove of practical benefit in making the city greater, and the enterprising, wide-awake, live forces that are behind the publication deserve high praise.

Why is it that the windows in all passenger coaches are arranged so that the lower part of the sash when raised invariably comes just across the line of vision? Referred to President George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The Ohio State Journal says that a medical student asked a famous surgeon:

"What did you operate on that man for?"

"Two hundred dollars," replied the surgeon.

"Yes, I know that," said the student, "I mean what did the man have?"

"Two hundred dollars," replied the surgeon.

One of the fashion magazines reassuringly says that the bridegroom's share of the wedding expenses need not exceed $6,000. This will be comforting to the June bachelors who are abandoning paradise.

Sara Bernhardt at sixty-seven has given 285 performances in 238 days and earned $1,000,000. The Osler theory does not seem to fit her.

Voice of the People

The College for Women.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In an article published in The Times-Dispatch, Sunday, June 11, 1911, the statement was made that "very severe articles" directed against the proposed Co-ordinate School for Women at the University of Virginia had been printed in the "university magazine." This is erroneous. During the session just closing only one article on the subject was published in the University of Virginia Magazine, and this was an editorial in the April issue of the magazine. I am sending you, under separate cover, a copy of this issue. A perusal of the editorial "Riff-Raff" will convince you, I think, that the University of Virginia Magazine, while decidedly opposed to co-education in the usual and strict sense of the term at the institution, is heartily and emphatically in favor of a college for women to be made co-ordinate with, and an adjunct of, the University of Virginia. You will also find, I believe, that the opinion expressed therein, instead of being in opposition to Dr. Alderman's public statements, is in fair accord with them, and in sympathy with the views of those who hope for the fulfilment of the plan for the establishment of a woman's college at the university.

ALBERT BALZ,
Editor-in-Chief, University of Virginia Magazine, '10-'11.
University of Virginia, June 13, 1911.

Daily Queries and Answers

Districts.

Tell about the Governors, legislators and delegates from districts and Territories to Congress, salary, term of office, right to vote in Congress, and so forth. R. F.

Each Territory has a Governor appointed by the President of the United States for four years and ratified by the Senate. The Legislature, officially known as the Legislative Assembly, is composed of a Council and House of Representatives, chosen every two years by the people. A delegate to Congress is elected for the same term. He has the right of debate, but not a vote, in the House. Territorial legislation is subject to congressional control. Districts are without representative or elective institutions, but Alaska has a Governor and other civil officers named by the President. The municipal government of the District of Columbia is by commissioners named by the President. The salary of Governor varies in the different Territories. In Alaska it is $5,000 a year. In the Territory of Hawaii it is $7,000. In New Mexico it is $3,000.

The White House.

When did the British destroy the White House in Washington, D. C.? When was it rebuilt, and when was it again occupied by a President of the United States? W. S.

When the British held Washington for a single day, August 24, 1814, they burned the White House, together with the Capitol and other buildings. Congress authorized its restoration in 1815, and the second White House was completed in 1818. The first President to occupy it after restoration was James Monroe, who was in office from 1817 to 1824.

Great Salt Lake.

What is the proportion of salt and of soda in Great Salt Lake, Utah? O. S. D.

Sulphate of soda, one-eighth; common salt, seven-eighths.

Compass.

How is the compass placed on iron and steel vessels so as to overcome the attracting power of the iron in the vessel? P. H.

Several compasses have to be used. These are placed in various parts of the ship, and comparative observations are constantly made of their indications.

Liquor.

What is the name of the charge that is preferred against a person who sells liquor to Indians? R. M.

In the Federal statutes the crime is designated under crimes and misdemeanors.

Millionaires.

Were there any millionaires in the United States before the Civil War? X. Z.

John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848, was worth $20,000,000. A. T. Stewart was rated a millionaire in 1840.

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE MADE A BRIGADIER

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

THE cable announcement to the effect that the Duke of Roxburghe, (who married Miss May Goelet, of New York,) has been appointed a brigadier, must not be construed to mean that he has been suddenly promoted from the rank of a retired lieutenant of the Royal Horse Guards to that of brigadier-general in the army. The office to which he has been appointed is that of brigadier of the King's Bodyguard for Scotland, also known as the Royal Company of Archers, and in which brigadierships constitute a rank inferior to those of ensign, lieutenant, captain, and captain-general. The latter dignity is held by the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, who is the commanding officer. The captains are: the ex-premier, Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Haddington, and the venerable Earl of Wemyss. Lord Aberdeen, Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Elgin, former Viceroy of India, Lord Balfour, former cabinet minister for Scotland, and Lord Polwarth, head of the house of Scott, to which the author of the Waverley novels belonged, are the lieutenants. The Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Tweeddale are among the ensigns; while the Duke of Roxburghe will find among his fellow brigadiers the Earl of Minto, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and the Marquis of Breadalbane, whose country seat, Taymouth Castle, in Perthshire, has sometimes been described as "the heart of Scotland," occupying as it does the exact centre of the northern kingdom.

Lord Elphinstone, Lord Newlands, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and Lord Saltoun, are also brigadiers of this corps, the rank and file of which is recruited from men of gentle birth, most of whom have held commissions in the army. It was first instituted by James I. of Scotland, on his return from captivity in England, with the object of improving the science of archery, and in the history of the battle of Flodden Field it is related that the body of James IV. was found covered and surrounded by the corpses of his Archer Guards.

The regiment, as now constituted, was organized in 1703 by Queen Anne, on the occasion of her visit to Edinburgh, and she invested the members of the corps with the prerogative of keeping guard over the sovereign when in Scotland—a somewhat risky proceeding, seeing that the Royal Company of Archers at that time was composed almost exclusively of Jacobites. Indeed, it is on record that in 1734 two of the Archers were court-martialed and cashiered by their officers, on a frivolous pretext, the real reason being that they were the only two men of the guard who were not in sympathy with the pretender. By the time of the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh, in 1822, the Jacobite movement had, however, passed out of existence, and he could therefore intrust himself to the protection of the Royal Company of Archers while in Scotland, without any fear of his safety.

It is related that Sir Walter Scott designed a special uniform for the use of the corps during King George's progress north of the Tweed, and that it was of "quite surpassing ugliness." But in 1831 the uniform was fortunately changed, and now consists, where the rank and file are concerned, of a green tunic, with black braid facings, with a narrow stripe of crimson velvet in the centre, shoulder wings and gauntletted cuffs similarly trimmed, dark green trousers, with black and crimson stripe, a Scotch cap, with thistle ornament and eagle's feather, a black leather waist belt, with gold clasp, from which a short sword of the Roman order is suspended, the equipment being completed by a bow six feet in length. In the case of the officers, the tunic is replaced, for court wear, by a green cloth tail coat, richly embroidered with gold thistles and arrows, with green velvet facings, gold epaulets and aiguillettes, crimson silk sash, gold laced dark green trousers, and cocked hat with green plumes. This uniform is often seen at state functions in London and at Windsor Castle, being much affected by Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Buccleuch, and those other peers who hold commissions in the bodyguard, whereas the tunic and the bow and arrows of the private are rarely seen south of the Tweed.

Whenever the sovereign visits the capital of the northern kingdom, the commanding officer presents a reddendo, consisting of three arrows, made of snakewood, barbed with silver, and feathered with plumes of the Argus pheasant, in token of the fealty of the regiment. Moreover, the Duke of Buccleuch is, by virtue of his office of captain-general of the corps, Gold Stick to the monarch when in Scotland, his two officers next in rank, namely, Lord Wemyss and Lord Rosebery, being the Silver Sticks of Scotland.

The headquarters of the regiment are at the Archers' Hall, in Edinburgh, built 150 years ago, and adorned with a number of fine paintings, including some splendid Raeburns, and with superb silver trophies and plate. In this hall the regimental dinners take place several times a year, the first toast being, not, as elsewhere, "The King," but "The Mark," which is drunk, not standing, but sitting down.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, who is being made so much of by King George and Queen Mary in London, where he has arrived in order to attend the coronation with his consort, has his eldest son at Oxford, while his second son, Victor, named after the late Queen Victoria, is now at Cornell receiving an American education.

The Maharajah, alone among the great vassal rulers of India, occupies a high rank in Masonry and has filled the highest offices of the craft, having been Grand Master of the order in Bengal, and Senior Grand Warden of England. Moreover, he has done more than anyone else to spread the influence and practice of Freemasonry in India. He is devoted to every form of Western sport, particularly to polo and to racquets, and in the spring of each year holds big game hunts in his dominions, where he has treated all sorts of royal visitors, including King Edward and his two brothers, also King George, the present Czar, the Austrian heir presumptive, the Count of Turin, the Duke of Orleans, and many others, to tiger, elephant and bear shooting. The Maharajah, like his son, is a member of the Brahmo Somaz rite, which is untrammeled by caste restrictions, and which, based upon the uncorrupted teachings of the Veda, was founded by Keshub Chunder Sen, whose eldest daughter he married in 1878. In accordance with the practice of this creed, the Maharajah is a monogamist; and the Maharanee is a well known and popular figure in London society and at the court of St. James.

Cooch Behar has for a long time been one of the most prosperous portions of Bengal. The terrible famines that have partially depopulated other parts of India have never affected Cooch Behar. The only occasions on which it has felt any scarcity have been when it has generously dispatched too large a quantity of its own rice in order to relieve other districts that were famine stricken. Besides grain and rice, of which it grows more than it needs for the requirements of its own people, Cooch Behar has under profitable cultivation a large area devoted to tobacco and jute.

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